

BULL RUN.

The Final Victory on the First Battle Field of the Rebellion.

Commemorating the End of the Rebellion.

THE DEAD HEROES OF MANASSAS

Interesting Ceremonies of Dedication of the Monuments Marking the Resting Place of Our Braves.

The Herald's Special Report of the Proceedings.

The Rush from Washington to the Battle Field.

Rev. Mr. Pierpont's Dedication Poem.

At an early hour on Sunday morning a special train

started from the Washington depot of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, on Maryland avenue, to convey to Fairfax station the visitors to the battle fields of 1861 and 1862, familiarly known as the Bull Run battle fields.

About two hundred ladies and gentlemen, including a number of distinguished military officers, were passengers.

The monuments erected by our soldiers in memory of their fallen comrades were to be dedicated with appropriate services.

As the train approached the battle fields, it was impossible to avoid contrasting the present expedition with that which took the same route on a bright Sunday morning in July, 1861. Then, as now, officers and privates and scores of women poured across the Long bridge on route for Centerville; but with what different emotions. Then the war had but commenced. The great Army of the Union, under the new Major General McDowell, had started out on the pomp and panoply of war to march "on to Richmond." The first great battle was impending. The enemy had been found entrenched upon the plains of Manassas, a few miles beyond the all then almost unknown stream of Bull Run. All the elements of Washington, members of Congress, Judges of courts, heads of departments and civil officers of all grades were going, as if to a grand holiday tournament, to witness the crushing of the rebellion at a single blow. The grand army of patriots who had hastily taken up arms at the call of the President, to defend the Union and vindicate the government, were marching in massive columns from the heights of Centerville, singing as they went songs of defiance and of victory. The rest is a matter of history. The events of that day made Bull Run a historic name, and occasioned this other pageant of yesterday. Friday, July 21, 1861, was the beginning; Sunday, June 13, 1865, is the end. How many of the passengers are the same who rode along in that other throng to see the battle? They are going now to commemorate the spot where, as many have heard, ceased to beat while nobly fighting for the Union. The train whirled along past the camps of Sheridan's boys, and the mounds, and ditches, and fortifications, now no longer needed for the defense of the national capital, past the disgusting bone-baiting establishments whose intolerable stench, wafted over to the city, poisons its atmosphere, it stops at Alexandria, where a large addition is received to the number of passengers. In a few minutes Fairfax station is reached. Here are found, drawn up in line, fifty ambulances and as many more army wagons, the latter being loaded with boughs intended for covers. In these the visitors are comfortable seated, and the movement towards Fairfax Court House is begun under the direction of Captain H. C. Lawrence, Chief of Staff to General Canby, commanding the First separate brigade of the Pennsylvania second army corps. The road winds through a country of fields and meadows, dotted with comfortable and often elegant homesteads, now a wild waste, with here and there the ruins of what were once happy homes. In the place of apple orchards by which they were once graced, the hills about Fairfax Court House are now covered with immense block houses, strongly fortified and filled with loop holes for musketry. Even the walls of the old Court House have been pierced with innumerable loop holes and the windows heavily barred. These are evidences of the time when Washington was menaced and the Union army required to act on the defensive against the howling rebel host.

AT THE COURT HOUSE, the headquarters of General Canby, the train is halted, and the General and his staff, preceded by the band of the Thirtieth New York cavalry and followed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, take the lead of the procession. Soon the block house and fortifications on the heights of Centerville are reached and a brief halt is called, the visitors examine the magnificent panorama stretching out to the dimly seen outlines of the Blue Ridge.

THE LINE OF THE CELEBRATED BULL RUN

is pointed out, and the route of the several divisions of McDowell's army, on that Sunday four years ago, is shown from the spot from which hundreds of eager witnesses watched the progress of the first battle of Bull Run. Of Centerville there is little left. About a dozen houses are left standing; but tall chimneys, surrounded with ruins, show that it was once quite an extensive village.

Along the road by which the main division of McDowell's army proceeded, we cross Bull Run and are soon upon the ground consecrated by the blood of the heroes of the first battle. Here still stands the city of the patriots who fell at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. On the left, a Union woman, in the neighborhood, was killed, and in its destruction were slain two boys and a girl. A battery was captured by the enemy.

The monument is an impromptu affair. Its erection was suggested by the staff officers at General Canby's headquarters a few weeks ago. It stands upon a Gothic mound eight feet high, upon which is a base of solid stone two feet high and twenty feet square. From this base a column rises to a height of four feet, surmounted by a block of stone painted black, on which are inscribed the names of the fallen. The main shaft rests upon a pedestal of granite, four feet high, upon which rests the pyramid, four feet square at the base and fifteen feet high, surmounted by a block of stone, upon which is inscribed the names of the fallen. The monument is a simple and appropriate structure, suggested by Colonel J. H. Taylor, Chief of Staff to General Canby, commanding this department.

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commanded by Colonel Gallup. The crowd of visitors—numbering in all about five hundred—half of whom were ladies—gathered around the monument immediately after its arrival on the ground. The military advanced in column, with arms reversed, the band playing solemn funeral dirges, preceded by the Rev. Dr. McMurtry, clothed with surplice and stole.

A hollow square was formed and the services began. These were conducted as follows: By Rev. Dr. McMurtry, assisted by Chaplain Spencer of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, and Lieutenant Sigs, Signal Officer.

Rev. Dr. McMurtry—Lord, Thou hast been our refuge, from one generation to another.

Response—Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and the world were made, Thou art God from everlasting, and world without end.

Dr. McMurtry—We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out.

Response—The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

Dr. McMurtry—O Lord, Thou hast been our refuge, from one generation to another.

Response—The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy.

Dr. McMurtry—He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities.

Response—God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.

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beseech thee, O merciful Father, through Jesus Christ, our Mediator and Redeemer. Amen.

He humbly beseecheth thee, O Father, mercifully to look upon our iniquities; and, for the glory of Thy name, turn from us all those evils that we most justly have deserved; and grant us all our troubles, and put our whole trust and confidence in Thy mercy, and evermore serve Thee in holiness and pureness of living, to Thy honor and glory; through our only mediator and advocate, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O merciful God and heavenly Father, who hast taught us in Thy holy Word that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of man; look with favor, we beseech thee, upon the sorrows of Thy servants who have suffered by the calamities of the war. In Thy wisdom Thou hast ordered the course of the world; and in Thy mercy; sanctify Thy fatherly correction to them; endure their sorrows with patience under their affliction, and with resignation to Thy goodness; lift up Thy countenance upon them, and give them peace; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore.

At the conclusion of the prayers a salute was fired by the Sixteenth Massachusetts battery from the very spot where the monument was erected, and with the guns in precisely the same position as they occupied at the following hour, written by Rev. John Pierpont, of Washington, was sung by the assembled congregation:

Here in the country of the brave
Trial by battle stood the brave
Against a fierce and fearful power—
The power that held and urged the slave.

Here, on Virginia's sacred soil,
Where slavery bled and drove her gang,
The buried slaver's lay in cold
Earth Freedom's sons first laid her flag.

They fought—they fell; but not in vain
Lost they the battle of Bull Run;
The blows that broke the bondman's chain
They laid, and on this spot began.

They fell; but not for nothing they died;
No honest blood was ever given,
No routing word was ever said
In Freedom's cause—no cause of Heaven—
That goes for nothing in the eyes of God,
With nations kept above the skies;
No thirsty ground is drenched with gore;
No poor slave, no soldier dies.

Shave away what her outcasts' knife
Or man down her slaver's knife,
The martyr may lay down his life,
Seward may bleed and Lincoln fall;
Freedom's arm is stronger yet,
Lifted in the air, and waving free,
Than the trader's bayonet—
The murderer's knife—the pirate's gun.

And so, upon the bloody spot,
Where now this monument is raised,
Shall rebel bones and memories rot,
But patriot names for ages be praised.

The service was by the officiating clergyman on this occasion was the first of the kind in the church where Washington was wont to worship, and the sole was the same worn in the funeral services of President Lincoln.

JUDGE OLIN'S SPEECH.

At the close of these impressive ceremonies Judge Olin, having been called upon to speak, responded as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF THE UNION ARMY—

In connection with the simple and sublime ceremony of dedicating this monument to the memory of the brave, I do not feel that it is my place to speak. I am in the presence of many who took up arms in their country's cause, and here they lie in mortal combat, and their names are inscribed on this monument.

Major General Farnsworth, who was killed at the battle of Antietam, and who was the first to fall in the